





From the Globe.  
**FAMILIAR DIALOGUES**  
BETWEEN A MERCHANT AND A FARMER.

No 5.  
**Merchant.** Well, friend, I want to ask you a few questions in my turn—will you answer them?

**Farmer.** Certainly.  
**M.** Why should you and the farmers be opposed to lending out the public money, when you pay none of the interest?

**F.** There are sundry good reasons which I have already given for being opposed to it.  
1. It is unconstitutional, and we would not see the constitution violated to make money ourselves, or to enable others to make it.

2. It is taking over property for your use, and makes the Government an instrument to plunder the whole people for the benefit of bank stockholders and borrowers.

But, Squire, you say the farmers do not pay the interest on the public money, when you borrow from the banks. Now, I say the farmers do pay it.

**M.** The farmers pay it! How so?  
**F.** When you borrow a thousand dollars of the public money, and buy goods with it, do you not make a profit by it?

**M.** Certainly—otherwise I should be a fool to borrow.  
**F.** How do you make a profit by it?

**M.** By buying the goods low and selling them high.  
**F.** To whom do you sell your goods?

**M.** Mostly to farmers.  
**F.** So when you have bought goods with the public money, borrowed, you put on a price high enough to pay the interest, and afford you a profit besides.

**M.** Certainly.  
**F.** And then you sell the goods at these high prices to the farmers, who give you enough for them to restore the money borrowed, pay the interest on it, and make you a profit besides.

**M.** Yes, we could not get along if it were not so.  
**F.** Well, Squire, who pays the interest then, on the money borrowed, you or the farmers?

**M.** Why, I pay it to the bank.  
**F.** Yes—you pay it to the bank—but the farmers pay it to you. Is it not so?

**M.** I suppose it is.  
**F.** Yes, you know it is; the interest comes out of the farmers at last. The Government takes our money and deposits it in the banks; the merchants borrow it of the banks and buy goods with it; and by putting higher prices upon the goods, make us pay the interest; so that in fact the Government wrongfully takes our money from us for your use, and you make us pay the interest on our own money!

**M.** But if so much money could not be borrowed, there would be fewer merchants; and the competition not being so great, the farmers would have to pay more for goods.

**F.** Do you think so, Squire?  
**M.** Indeed I do—could anything be plainer?

**F.** Bill Enterprise, you know, was a fine, honest and economical fellow; but he told me he was obliged to shut up his store and quit the business because he could not afford to sell goods as cheap as you do. And what do you think he said was the reason?

**M.** I don't know; Bill was a good fellow, and every body thought he would get rich.  
**F.** Well, he told me he could not sell goods as low as you do, because all his capital was borrowed, and he had to pay interest upon it, when most of the capital you employ is your own, and you have no interest to pay except on occasional loans from the bank.

**M.** Quite likely; six or seven per cent. is a sad deduction from a storekeeper's profits, and it is reasonable to suppose that a man who trades on his own money can make profit at lower prices than one who uses none but borrowed capital.

**F.** You admit that every body knows, and it proves the reverse of the principle you just now laid down. It proves, that those who trade on borrowed capital, must have higher prices than those who trade on their own capital.—Does it not Squire?

**M.** I suppose it does in some cases.  
**F.** Squire, you make us farmers support your newspapers for which we do not subscribe.

**M.** How do you make that out?  
**F.** Here you have advertised your new goods in the Federal paper filling half a column, costing ten dollars, I suppose. Now, what have you put out this advertisement for?

**M.** To let the country people know we have a fine stock of goods to be sure.  
**F.** But what do you want them to know that for?

**M.** That they may come and buy.  
**F.** And they do come and buy, I suppose, in consequence of your advertisement?

**M.** O yes, the store was crowded the day after our advertisement came out.  
**F.** Now, did you not, in consequence, make ten times as much as your advertisement cost, and do you not pay for that and all your advertisement out of your profits?

**M.** Certainly.  
**F.** Well, as the farmers and your other customers pay all your profits, they pay for your advertisement, do they not?

**M.** I never thought of it before.  
**F.** Squire, we farmers pay for your newspaper subscriptions also, for every mouthful of bread you eat, for the wine you drink, for the carriage you ride in, and for the house you live in.

**M.** Ha, ha, ha!  
**F.** As laughable as you think the assertion, it is, nevertheless, true. You pay for your papers

and buy all these things with the profits of your business; do you not?

**M.** We have no other means to purchase with.  
**F.** And whom do you make your profits out of but the farmers? You buy our wheat and corn, it is true; but where do you get the money? I paid you a hundred dollars for goods the other day, and I saw you pay a ten dollar note of that very money to my neighbor, Mr. Sickle, for ten bushels of wheat. Did you not make a profit of more than ten dollars in the one hundred I paid you?

**M.** Yes: ten per cent. is a very moderate profit.  
**F.** So you made out of me the money that you paid for Mr. Sickle's wheat. Did I not, then, pay for your bread?

**M.** That is all in a fair trade.  
**F.** I do not complain of it, but I want you to understand exactly how the matter is. You Federal merchants talk a great deal about what you do for the farmers, when you never buy a thing from one farmer that you do not make the money out of other farmers to pay for it. Out of them come all your comforts, all your luxuries, and all your wealth. You won't give a Democratic paper an advertisement, or subscribe for it; but support only Federal papers and make the farmers pay for it. Your banks do the same, and thus we are made to pay for the support of your papers as well as our own. We like the merchants, if they will charge us a fair profit and be content with their own; but after paying for their bread and meat, and all they eat, drink and wear—their newspapers, horses, carriages and houses—it is a little too much to tell us we must furnish money for their banks to lend out and for them to borrow, and because we are unwilling to do so, be called Loco Focos, Jacobins, Levellers, Agrarians, and all sorts of outlandish nicknames! We are at least as honest as you are, and not so stupid as some of you think us. Good bye, Squire.

**M.** I believe he is right—all comes out of the farmers at last. But that "odious and infamous Sub-Treasury"—I can't stand that, no how.

**AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.**  
[The following sketch of the early struggles of the boy Bowditch, with the disadvantages of fortune, is abridged from the eulogy delivered by Daniel Appleton White.]

Soon after removing to Mr. Ward's store, he was favored with the friendship of the Hon. Nathan Reed, who then kept the apothecary's shop in Salem. Mr. Reed, himself a lover of science, perceiving his insatiable thirst for knowledge, offered him free use of his books, among which were a number of mathematics, astronomy and natural philosophy. This was a most welcome privilege, and he improved it to the fullest extent. He felt the absence of scientific books, as a great impediment in the way of prosecuting his beloved studies to his own satisfaction. Every thing which persevering industry and labor could do to remove this impediment, was done by him. He copied, in whole or in part, many volumes which he was able to borrow or consult, perhaps with the double view of possessing the works, and fixing their contents more deeply in his mind. There are now in his library twelve folios, and fourteen quarto volumes of manuscripts, from his own pen, including several volumes of original matter, written at a later period. No one, without actual inspection of these volumes, can form a just estimate of his prodigious labor and diligence in producing them. They appear to me among the most astonishing monuments of human industry, which I ever beheld. The first, in order of time, of these folio volumes, bears the date of 1787, when he was fourteen years old, and contains a long treatise on algebra, another on geometry, and a third upon conic sections. This was the year in which he studied algebra, and he had no other way of owning the book but by transcribing it. Two other folio volumes, the first and second of those which he denominated commonplace books, comprise together over twenty-three hundred pages, each page containing about fifty lines, written in his neat and close manner.

But how, it will naturally be asked, could any young man, situated as Mr. Bowditch was, find time for the successful prosecution of such profound mathematical and philosophical studies and labors? He passed his days in a merchant's store, ordinarily engaged in business from morning till night, and exposed to all the temptations and diversions, which usually beset young men in a populous place. How, then, could he find time for accomplishing such incredible undertakings? The answer ought to be given distinctly and fully; for it presents his example in a most prominent view, for the admiration and instruction of all young men, who are capable of catching a particle of his spirit. To all appearance, certainly, he had no time for such undertakings. Most other persons, in his situation, would have had none. Many would not have found time for half the business which he performed, and some would have found no time for anything useful. It depends very much upon our own determination and resolution, how far time shall be truly time to us, or more duration. Mr. Bowditch was determined to make it, if possible, more than time to him. He had the sagacity and industry to create time for himself, and to redouble its value, by his manner of using it. He rescued the bright morning hours from the grasp of sleep and indolence, and devoted them to those abstruse researches, which required uninterrupted leisure, and the renewed vigor of his faculties. He guarded the calm hours of evening from the intrusions of frivolity, and secured them for his own noble purposes. He gathered up the broken fragments of time, which every day scattered around him, and made them more productive of knowledge to his mind, than the entire day was to others. Public holidays, even, were given to study, or rather, such days were no holidays to him, without study. Not a moment of his time was wasted upon selfish indulgences, or artificial excitements of any kind. Narcotic fumes never mingled with the atmosphere which he chose to breathe. Idle companions, and lounging resorts had no allurements for him. As for dissipation and vice, they fled from his presence. His perfect simplicity and temperance, in all things, demanded no sacrifice of time for his personal wants or gratifications. His habits of life were formed with a view to the economy of time, as well as the promotion of health and intellectual vigor. Avoiding fashionable and general society, he enjoyed that free intercourse of friends and relatives, which is the appropriate sphere of our social duties; and which refreshed his spirits, while it gratified his affections. The discharge of his social duties, intermingled with exercise, was always to him a source of enlivening and delightful recreation. The precious hours which he thus gained, where multiplied by his intense application and diligence. Whichever engaged his attention, to that he gave his whole soul, and with an ardor and steadfastness which overcame all difficulties or turned them into advantages.

Such was the manner, and such were the means, by which young Bowditch was enabled to find time for the prodigious labors of his mind and pen, and for the wonderful acquisitions which he made in science and learning. Such was the magic, by which he converted his ship-chandlery store into a college, and gave himself an education, worthy of the honorable diploma, which, a few years after, was conferred upon him by our most distinguished University; an act of discriminating justice, which afforded him, at the time, as much delight as surprise, and which now effects still greater honor upon the University.

**KINDS OF BUSINESS.**  
1. **MERCHANTS.** No farmer, with all his labor, could raise half the things he wants to eat. And it would be bad economy for him to take his cart and oxen, or horse and wagon, and leave his ploughing or harvesting, to go off 20 miles to get a pound of coffee or a gallon of molasses.

2. Hence the necessity of having a store in every village, so that one man can supply a whole neighborhood of farmers, and save so much travel. Such a merchant, who keeps all kinds of articles to sell in small quantities is called a *grocer* or *retailer*.

3. Some of them keep ardent spirits to sell with their groceries, and thus cause a great deal of misery and sin, and help make drunkards and ruin families; but a great many others will not sell such poisonous drinks.

4. It would be as unprofitable for the grocer to go to the West Indies every time he needed a bag of coffee, or a hoghead of sugar, as it would for the farmer to ride off for a pound. To remedy this we have merchants in the cities who keep great stores of these articles to supply the grocers. These are called *wholesale merchants*.

5. One keeps cloth, ribbons, gloves, &c. and is called a *dry goods merchant*. Another keeps knives, spoons, copper and iron kettles, &c. and is called a *hard-ware merchant*. Another keeps cups and saucers, plates, &c. and is called a *crochery-ware merchant*.

6. But it would still be bad policy for a dry goods merchant to send a ship to England for cloth, when he might just as well bring great quantities of crochery with the cloth; or for a merchant to send a ship half way round the world to China for tea, when she could just as well bring crapes and silks and china cups with her tea.

7. Hence the necessity of another class of merchants, called *importers*, who send out their ships, and bring in whole cargoes of all the various things wanted for a certain place; for instance, one man sends his ship to China, and she calls at Calcutta, and the East Indies, and gets a quantity of spices, pepper, cloves, &c. and in China she gets teas, Canton crapes, silks, China ware, &c.

8. When she comes home, he sells his China to the crochery ware merchants, and his crapes to the silk merchants; and sends her a gain, may be to England or France, as he thinks best.

9. **MECHANICS.**—It would not do better for the farmer to put up a shop, and get his bellows and anvil and sledges and tongues, &c., just to shoe his own horse; or make vats, just to tan his own leather, than it would to ride off twenty miles for a pound of sugar.

10. Hence the necessity of another very valuable class of men in society, called *Mechanics*. They are employed in making houses, furniture, cloth, clothing, tools, &c.

11. Within a few years a great many things are made by machinery, instead of being made by hand. For this purpose large factories are built where there is water power. Most of these factories are in the Eastern States.

12. At Lowell in Massachusetts, many thousand yards of cotton cloth are made in a day; and in other places there are large cotton and woolen factories. There are also factories for making papers, furniture, &c.

13. A great many people in the Eastern States are employed in manufacturing shoes, carriages, cabinet work, hats, clothes, &c., to be sent to the South and West.

14. **TEACHERS.**—Still in tilling the land, and exchanging goods, and manufacturing things, there is no provision made for the best of man, the never dying mind. And it would

be still more difficult for every man to be his own instructor, and the instructor of his children, than to do all his other business. Hence the need of Teachers.

15. Children need to be taught the first principles of science; and men need to be taught how to heal their diseases or avoid them; keep the laws, and to perform the duties of Morality and Religion. So we must have School Masters, Doctors, Lawyers, and Ministers.

16. These four classes, farmers, merchants, mechanics and teachers, form a good community in civilized society.—*Common School Assistant.*

From the Brattleboro' (Vt.) Phoenix.  
**FACTS FOR THE FIRESIDE.**  
"Is thus Benevolence her law fulfill,  
And Justice executes what Nature wills."

All the laws of Nature, but especially those of our own organization, are instituted in infinite Benevolence; and every instance of pain, sickness, and suffering is an example of the penalty attached to one or more of these violated laws.

The two most prominent laws of our organization relate to Nutrition and Exercise. Our bodies are made up of organs fitted to the performance of certain functions. These organs thus in a state of constant action, necessarily occasion a wear and waste; and this waste demands a supply for the usual reparation. Whence, then, is the supply derived?—Chiefly from solids and fluids received into the stomach. Under the influence of the vital power the necessary selection and appropriation is made.

A diet too poor and unstimulating often begets scrofula and many other constitutional maladies. The poor Irish and the hungry herds who subsist on the meagre pittance of Soup Societies, are painful examples of the truth of this remark. Among the opulent, however, the opposite error prevails—as their bloated forms and gouty limbs too plainly show.

Gluttony is the breach of a law, the penalty of which is so irremediable that no violator can escape.

A certain amount of food is necessary for the healthy support of the human body; and every iota taken into the stomach, over and above what the law of nature requires, tends to weaken the constitution and to induce disease.

The quantity that some people are able to crowd into their stomachs, by long habits of gluttony, is indeed enormous. A case is recorded of a man who ate 64 pounds of food daily, for six days; and another of a Frenchman who used to eat his own weight in beef every 24 hours. A man, recently, in the State of Maine, was at work felling trees, and had his dinner brought him at twelve o'clock. At two o'clock, P. M., he left his work, saying he should work no longer unless he could get something more to eat. On inquiry it was found that he had eaten for his dinner the following articles, viz:—two quarts of fish and potato, two quarts of bread and milk, two quarts of old cider, and a one quart or a three quart dish of baked pudding—the good lady of the house did not recollect which. The gentleman who employed him very wisely remarked that he did not hire him other than he could help, for he thought that it must take nearly all his strength to digest his food.

It is a fact that the great mass of the community not only use a diet too rich and stimulating, in quality, but also use far too much in quantity. And but a glance at the community will show that their penalties are meted out in the form of Dyspepsies, Liver diseases, Dropsy, Gout, and premature Death.

The tender mother wonders that her sinless offspring should suffer so much pain and then be snatched from her embrace by a "mysterious providence," when, in fact the child only suffers the penalty of just and immutable laws which her own pampering and indulgence has broken.

The stomach like every other organ, requires rest after the performance of its labor. And yet, how every mother will tell her Dyspeptic son to "eat little and often." Oh! ruinous practice. "Eat little and often"—the echo of these words has been the death dirge of thousands. Ah! how does it ring upon the ear of the poor Dyspeptic, and how does it hasten his progress to that grave which he so much dreads!!!

From the Washington Chronicle.  
**JOHN RANDOLPH, OF ROANOKE.**  
Every reader will turn his eyes to the heading of this article;—and we adopt it for the purpose of bringing to public notice the following remark, made in one of his speeches, which he delivered in the Virginia Convention, as we find it copied in the Fincastle Democrat.

"Among the strange notions which have been broached, since I have been upon the political theatre, there is one which has lately seized the minds of men that all things must be done for them by the Government and they are to do nothing for themselves."

There was never a truth uttered more indispensible or appropos. When, during the late session of Congress, we heard petition after petition read, praying Congress to carve out business for this and that class—and listened to Messrs. Webster and Clay crying out—"READ ON OR READ," we could not but feel the deepest regret and humiliation. "Is it possible," we would ask ourselves, "that in this early period of our history, with comparatively low taxes—and an illimitable, cheap and fertile soil,—

whole classes of men are coming up to Congress to pray for bread? And reckless and ambitious demagogues using their plea of poverty as their means of electioneering for place and power?" It is degrading and disgusting to the last degree.

But this is the effect growing out of, and this is the spirit engendered by the doctrines of Federalism. Their policy is to make one class rich by corporate privileges and immunities—to legislate the "better sort" into wealth, to put the Government into their hands; and to make the balance of the community tributary and dependent upon them.

It ought ever to be remembered that this Government has nothing to do with the domestic concerns of individuals. Its provision is neither to buy bread for them, nor to furnish them with occupations. The language of the farmer, the planter, the mechanic, the laborer, should be—LET US ALONE. But the stock-jobber, the slave, the broker, the money dealer, the "better sort," are incessantly crying out—"Give us charters—give us privileges—let us enjoy the right to make money on Federal dollars of credit out of one dollar of capital." This is necessary for the "good of the people." This in substance is their language, and a Federal party lends a willing ear to it. Let the productive classes remember that labor and skill can will command an equivalent in any medium which may be desired, whether it be in pearls, precious stones or gold and silver. They are not dependent upon slaves and money changers. Let them not, therefore, be gulled and deluded into the snare set for them by the monopolists and money dealers of the Federal party. The great contest between the Aristocracy and the Democracy is going on—and let them beware how they act.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
By the arrival at New York of the packet ship South America from Liverpool, Liverpool papers to the 4th of August, and London papers to the 2d; have been received.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
*Parliamentary Proceedings.*—The Irish Tythe Bill had not passed both Houses as was stated in yesterday's paper; it had passed the Commons only, and had been sent up to the Lords. In the course of a debate upon an amendment proposed to this bill by Sir R. Peel, O'Connell said that the present system "could not continue; and all they could do was to purchase a period of tranquillity, during which, after providing amply and fully for existing interests, an arrangement might be made of this public property, of the church, not for the benefit of either landlord or tenant, or of any church but for the promotion of education and national objects."

Mr. Hume opposed the bill in all its stages and voted against it on the ground that it appropriated English money to pay the arrears due the Irish clergy. Peel voted for the bill. The bill being read a first and second time in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham gave notice that he should oppose it. It will probably pass the Lords pretty much in the shape in which it came from the Commons.

The Irish Poor Law Bill having been amended by the Lords came down to the Commons who disagreed to the amendments. A committee of conference was appointed, when the Commons yielded. The amendments were agreed in, so the bill has received the royal assent and has become a law. This is a most important enactment, and cannot fail to have a powerful effect upon the social condition of the Irish people.

The Irish Municipal Corporation Bill had passed the House of Lords, with a long string of amendments introduced by Lord Lyndhurst of a very obnoxious character! These amendments were to be considered in the Commons on the evening of August 2d. It is confidently stated in the London papers, that the Commons will not consent; and the final action of parliament touching the subject is very uncertain.

The Lords Bill abolishing imprisonment for debt had passed the House of Commons. The international Copy Right Law has passed the House of Lords with an amendment introduced by the Marquis of Lansdowne vesting the British copy-right of any foreign printed book, by any author who declines to give his name, in the first British publisher.

Lord Brougham has introduced a new copy right bill in the place of Sir John Talfourd's which has been abandoned. His plan is, to enable authors to obtain an extension of their right, by applying to the Privy Council—as in case of patents.

The subject of the transportation of the Hill Cooleys of Bengal to the West India Islands, which had attracted so much attention in and out of Parliament, has been finally disposed of. Lord Glenelg (colonial secretary) stated in the House of Lords, that a dispatch had been sent to India, repealing the order in Council which permitted the exportation of the Hill Cooleys; Sir John Hallhouse (president of the Board of Control) stated in the House of Commons that the governor general of India, had the power of prohibiting this exportation, and that he intended to exercise it.

Great numbers of petitions having lately been presented to parliament touching the continuance afforded by the British Government in India, to idol worship, Lord Glenelg stated that the government were about to take such steps upon that subject, as could satisfy the most scrupulous minds.

In reply to a question whether it were true that the Mexican packets had been intercepted by the French cruisers from carrying specie belonging to individuals.

Lord Palmerston said, "that according to the

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strict doctrine of the law on blockade, the French Government would have been entitled to establish an absolute blockade, whereas they had made an exception in favor of the packets in and out between this country and Mexico. Two questions were put to the French Government, whether they would allow these packets to carry specie belonging to merchants, and next, whether they would allow them to carry specie belonging to the English government, and required for the service? The French government acceded to the latter part of the request, to allow the packets to carry specie belonging to the government but declined to allow them to take specie belonging to individuals. The permitting packets to pass at all was an indulgence which we had no right to expect according to our own principles, and allowing packets to take specie belonging to government was another indulgence which they had no right to expect.

The following paragraph upon this subject is from the *London Post*. We learn from our correspondent at Plymouth, that an order has been sent down from the Admiralty to Captain Plumridge, the Naval Superintendent at that port, instructing him to direct that the packets are for the future not to take on board any specie at Vera Cruz or Tampico on merchants' account during the continuance of the French blockade. This will be a serious affliction for the mercantile interests of this country, should the differences between the two Powers remain unsettled for any lengthened period.

It was stated in the House of Commons, by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, that the East India Company had a hoped, and were prosecuting means to carry into effect the great experiment of steam navigation to India. He added that next session he hoped to be able to give more satisfactory and explicit information as to the progress made.

The following interesting passage occurred in the House of Lords on the 30th of July touching some Lord Durham's Canadian proceedings.

Lord Brougham said it was stated in the *American papers* that Lord Durham had appointed a Special Council, consisting of five persons, three of whom were of his own household, and not one a Canadian; and also that he had issued an ordinance, declaring that three persons had come in and confessed they were guilty of rebellion, and without bringing them to trial he had sentenced them to death, and sent them to Bermuda, with the condition that they should be put to death if they left the place. Now this would be neither more or less than murder if carried into effect. In another declaration he had stated that if Parliament ordered the territories of Canada he also should be put to death. This was equally monstrous, for it was contrary to every principle of justice to hang a man without trying him (Hear.)

Lord Ellenborough thought that the Council appointed was a sham one only, which would be no restriction whatever on the Governor. He moved for papers relating to the proceedings which had taken place under the appointment of Lord Durham.

Lord Glenelg said as far as he could produce the documents he would do so. It was rather premature to censure the conduct of the Noble Earl in this manner, for he had gained confidence of both parties.

Lord Melbourne had no objection to the production of these papers, but he must say that it was in the highest degree imprudent and unjustifiable to sacrifice the interests of the country to the interests of party—to sacrifice the highest objects of the desire of attacking individuals in order to pronounce such a determined condemnation upon those acts which had been deemed necessary by the Noble Lord, who was on the spot, and who was therefore the best qualified to judge of what was necessary.

Lord Brougham absolutely and peremptorily dissented from the doctrine of the Noble Lord (Hear.) It was not only unpatriotic, imprudent, and unjustifiable, but it was absolutely necessary, and the duty of the House, to keep a watchful superintendence over the exercise of such dictatorial powers as were entrusted to the Governor of Canada. (Hear, hear.) With regard to fictitious views, he regarded them as little as the Noble Viscount formerly did when he brought forward charges against the then Government, and when that Government accused him of being influenced by factious motives. (Hear and laughter.)

After a few remarks from Lord Ellenborough and Lord Wynford, pressing for a more full explanation.

Lord Glenelg said he should defer any remarks of his own until the papers were on their Lordships' table.

The British fleet on the North American Station is now said to be composed of 52 vessels, carrying 1160 guns, and 10,210 men.

The sum of £500,000 extra called for to defray the expenses of the insurrection in Canada, was debated at length in the Commons. Mr Warburton submitted whether it was worth while to retain a colony that had proved so expensive and unprofitable. He was convinced that the annual expense of it was not less than £250,000. He thought they ought to take the earliest opportunity to devise means for a peaceable separation. After a warm debate the sum was voted.

The subject of the North Eastern Boundary has attracted some attention in parliament.

In the House of Commons, July 31st, Capt. Colden wished to ask the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether commissioners on the part of Great Britain and America were getting together with reference to the settlement of the North American boundary ques-

tion. He had read with great pleasure the correspondence of the noble lord on this subject which fully proved, in his opinion, that the State of Maine had no claim. It struck him that if America appointed commissioners to survey the grounds, we ought also to appoint persons with the same object. It was now some time since the King of Holland had given a decision, which though not very favorable to us, was acquiesced in by the noble lord, in consideration that the border of the country was at stake, but it was rejected by the Americans.

Lord Palmerston said, in reply, that the hon. and gallant gentleman must have been aware that negotiations were being carried on for the last year or year and a half between the British and American Governments, the object of which was whether a new commission should be appointed jointly by the two Governments to endeavor by actual survey to trace the line of boundary according to the treaty of 1782. As these negotiations were not yet brought to a close, of course he could not be expected to state what their present position was; but he would state this, that the Central Government had applied on the subject to the Legislature of Maine, and that the latter had passed three resolutions, of which the first was, that in the present state of the question they could not agree to a conventional line of boundary. The third resolution stated that they thought it desirable that a fresh attempt should be made to ascertain by actual survey the boundary; and the two Governments were now in negotiation as to the proper method of appointing such a commission as might be adopted for undertaking and executing that survey.

#### OXFORD HERALD.

Paris, September 18, 1838.

We have the pleasure of congratulating our friends upon the most decisive victory we have achieved at the late election. It is truly and emphatically the triumph of principle over the combined forces of wealth, power and corruption. The federalists often boasted before the election that if they were not successful, it would not be because their whole strength was not brought out, and one circumstance which they greatly relied on was that they were better organized than their opponents. Their newly appointed office holders freely devoted their time and money to secure the success of their party, on which their efforts depended. All their efforts have been in vain. The inviolence of federalism pushed with temporary success aroused the spirit of democracy. We had no fears of the result if the people came to the polls. And they did come. The insults and exhortations of our opponents thoroughly aroused the democracy to action. The *Salutary* and the *National Bank* were the alternatives presented to the people, and their votes testified their preference. When the object and effect of these alternatives were understood, there could be no doubt what would be the decision of the people. The discussion of these questions was adding hundreds to our ranks weekly. Well and nobly did Oxford vindicate her ancient fame for democracy, and refuse the local calamity that federalism could find favor or gain prestige here. The whole State has done nobly and well, and it would be invidious to particularize. Waldo has more than equalled our most sanguine expectations. But we think that the democracy of Kentucky are not deserving of less praise than any other County in the State. They fought under every disadvantage but that of fair hearts and a good cause, and nobly have they achieved their triumph.

Having achieved such a triumph we have no disposition to triumph over a fallen foe. The bloody violence and the bitterousness of our opponents should be remembered only to be avoided. We will not degrade ourselves by an imitation of their feasting, revelry and games. Our victory is not over an enemy, but over countrymen, neighbors, and friends—men with whom we are in daily habits of friendly intercourse. We may differ in politics and yet do justice to honesty and worth, even in our opponents. The most violent and proscriptive are generally those whose political principles are the most doubtful. Such endeavor to make up in zeal and clamor what is wanting in honesty of purpose. Let us show that we deserve success by the noble use we make of victory. The great good we hope to achieve by it is the advancement of the principles of democracy—the greatest good of the greatest number, remembering that a little good to a great number is better than a great good to a few.

We shall have from present appearances a decisive majority in both branches of the Legislature, and our Governor is elected by a majority of about four thousand.

We have not published the returns of votes for Senators or Representatives in Congress in this County and District, as their majority is too decisive to admit of a doubt. Indeed so little anxiety was felt on these returns that no account of the votes has been furnished us. They do not probably vary much from the vote for Governor.

#### Election Returns.

OXFORD COUNTY.

	Fairfield.	Kent.
35 towns given in our last	4693	2935
Berlin	52	36
Gilead	45	31
Howard's Gore	9	2
Madrid	38	18
Newry	76	6
Valley	10	
Plantation No. 2, given in Summer	21	
Freezing Ac'd'y Grant given in Bethel	13	
	5127	3034

#### Recapitulation.

	Fairfield.	Kent.	So.
York, complete.	5578	4581	11
Camden, complete.	6516	6412	61
Kennebec, complete.	4696	7415	7
Waldo, complete.	4956	2253	40
Lisbon, complete.	5058	4195	30
Seaboard, complete.	3894	4087	23
Proctor, complete.	5794	4911	109
Oxford, complete.	5127	3034	3
Hancock, all but 4 towns.	2053	1909	10
Washington, 37 towns.	2240	2190	9
	45972	43596	357

The following review of the history of the democratic party, we copy from the *Salutary Advertiser*; we commend it to the careful perusal of all our readers.

The democratic party came into power in Massachusetts, in 1807, the country being generally satisfied with the results of Mr Jefferson's administration. More than eighty-one thousand votes were cast in the State, and Strong was beaten by more than twenty-seven hundred majority; the democratic party having increased

from 11 656 votes in 1803 to 41,954 votes in 1807. During the next year the pressure of the embargo was terrible, in consequence of which, the party which feltens in distress, carried the elections of 1809, for though the democrats threw 45,118 votes, yet they were beaten by the federalists, who threw 47,916.

But the pressure passed away, and with good times came a democratic majority, for in 1810 Core was defeated, his vote falling off to 44,272, while Gerry's rose to 46,541. In 1811 business was better, and Gerry's majority increased, but in 1812 came the war, and the total prostration of commerce, whereupon the federalists carried the State by a vote of 52,696 against 51,326; the excitement being tremendous on both sides. In 1813, the distress was appalling, and accordingly the federal majority rose from 1,370 to 13,955, ten times its amount the year before! The federal vote was 56,754, the largest they ever threw; the democratic vote declined to 42,789, smaller than for four years before, or for three years afterwards. In 1814, in the dark days, when the Hartford Convention was breeding, the federal majority continued to be very large; but in 1815, the battle of New Orleans lighted up the gloom, and the federal majority sunk to 6,983, exactly half of what it had been at the darkest moment two years before! In 1816, business felt a favorable impulse after the peace, and the federal majority fell off still more to 2,194 votes only. One year more of good times would have brought the democrats into power, but in 1817, THE GREAT DISTURBER OF THE CURRENCY got under weigh, the convulsion in the business world was awful, and the federal majority suddenly rose again to 8,031. Through the next five years, diversified by the general explosion of the Western banks in 1819, when the new balance wheel "regulated the currency," the ruinous depression of manufactures in 1820, and the innumerable commercial failures in 1822, the distress and the federal majority continued.

But immediately after the panic of 1822, business took a start and the democrats carried the State, the democratic vote rising, with the revival of business, from 21,177 in 1822 to 34,402 in 1823, an increase of more than fifty per cent. Next year business was a little better, and the democratic majority a little larger, though four thousand more votes were thrown on each side. But in 1825 occurred that unprecedented fury of speculation which involved so many sober citizens of the State in delusions of which they afterwards bitterly repented. Among other speculations, the federal party swallowed the democratic; which disappeared in Massachusetts for three or four years. In 1824, Lathrop, the federal candidate, received 34,210 votes. In 1825, Mr Lincoln was nominated by the federalists and received 35,221 votes, partly from the federalists, who enquired on that occasion the face, "she stoops to conquer," partly from such weakly democrats as suffered themselves to be used up by their ancient adversaries.

Thus we have seen that federal strength was always a barometer of bad times. That the federal, or bank, or whig party grows fat in foul weather, and is dried up into a ghastly leanness by the first sunshine of returning prosperity. Like effects follow like causes. The thing that has been will be. As surely as day follows night, the halcyon return of national prosperity and democracy is now at hand. Bright to the old Bay State will be the blessed advent of freedom, and glorious the awakening of her children.—Boston Statesman.

**The Maine Election.**—Every eye is now turned toward MAINE! It is admitted on all hands that much depends on the election now on the eve of taking place. And though, should bank corruption triumph in the contest, should the federal onset be too strong for the people to resist successfully, backed as it is by the Boston whig money bags, and whiggism retain its present ascendancy, the democracy could not feel disheartened, nor a moment doubt as to the ultimate result; yet the issue is looked for with an interest proportionate to its importance. Let victory crown the people's efforts, and the note of triumph will gladden the hearts of the democracy throughout the length and breadth of the land. It will echo and reecho among the hills and mountains of the Key Stone State; and the EMPIRE STATE, now under a like temporary cloud, will catch the inspiring sound, derive new vigor from its stimulus, and gird herself more strongly for the day of battle.

All eyes are turned towards MAINE! We doubt not for a moment that she will bear herself gallantly, gloriously, in the coming trial. But the odds are tremendous. Against the democracy are arrayed the influence of associated wealth in all its Protean forms; the banking interest, stimulated to the utmost by the avarice or fears of its supporters; the hosts of speculators, pining to fatten on the public Treasury; deserters from the democratic ranks, goaded by disappointment and filled to the overflowing with the virginal zeal of new-born converts, and all the influence the State Executive can muster to strengthen its precarious foothold. But against these, aye, and against more than these, we confidently trust the democracy of Maine will contend successfully. It is composed of independent freemen, who will not bow the knee to Baal. It is made up of the bone and sinew of the land, who will scorn the servile chains of a soulless corporation. Of such material there is no danger. They love their native land too well to see it the slave of bank monopoly.

All eyes are now turned towards MAINE! Democrats! Freemen! Disappoint not the friends of free governments. Gird yourselves

to the task of arresting the career of federalism with confidence in the righteousness of your career. Do your duty in the coming election honestly, fearlessly, efficiently—and like men knowing their rights, and resolving to maintain them at all hazards. This the democracy of the country demands—this it has a right to expect. Victory then will crown your efforts. Then you will have the proud satisfaction of demonstrating that, neither federal money nor bank influence, neither bribery nor threatening, had the power of moving you one jot or one tittle in support of the enemies of our country's institutions.—Boston Statesman.

#### "WHIM WHAMS," &c.

The following whimsical story was translated from the French, for the *New York Atlas*. In our boyish days, we once saw a similar game played on the worthy keeper of a public Hotel. Stopping at this House one knight with a friend, we found honest Boniface very curious to know who our companion might be. We told him that he was *Count de Berri*, the cousin-german of the Duke de Berri.

"Can he speak English?" said the host.

"O yes; but bless me, he's so deaf that he cannot hear himself think!"

"Poor fellow, I pity him—how did he lose his hearing?"

Why, he was commander of a legion of French Chasseurs at the battle of Maringo; fought like a tiger—covered himself with blood and glory, and whilst in the act of springing a mine, was thrown upwards of five hundred yards by the explosion! From that day to this, alas poor Count, he has been as deaf as an adder.

"Bless me! you don't say so! Wasn't Boniface part of that battle?" inquired Boniface.

Certainly—it was bloody business!

"Well, now, I vow, I've thought this many a day, I should be so happy if I could only see some body that had seed Boniface, and could tell me all about him! I vow, I've a great mind to try the Count! I reckon I can make him hear! Don't you think so?"

At that moment our friend who had been to the stable to look after his horses, entered, and before he had a chance to speak, Boniface placed his mouth close to his ear, and exclaimed in a voice of thunder:—

"Well! Mister Count de Berri! the Squire tells me that you was at the battle of Maringo, and seed Boniface—now tell us all about it! I'm desperate glad to see you!"

Our friend started back—but ere he could destroy the joke, we tipped him the wink, and he played the deaf man to admiration.

For more than two hours, he kept Boniface a-bawling—the utmost capacity of his lungs; but as the host succeeded in making him understand now and then a word, he was satisfied, and years afterwards boasted, that he had talked about "Boniface" with the Count de Berri!

But to the translation:—

#### "THE TWO DEAF GENTLEMEN."

"Sir, your dinner is served up."

"Well—but I do not wish to dine alone—can't you find some other traveller in the hotel?"

"We have only one—and I will invite him if you wish; but I forewarn you that he is as deaf as an adder!"

"No matter, I will hullo!"

And the boy who had introduced this piece of pleasantries—which the reader will, according to his taste, think either good or bad—went to invite the traveller. "A stranger," said he, "desires to have your company at dinner, but I consider it my duty to inform you that he is so deaf that he wouldn't hear thunder strike at his side."

"No matter, I will hullo!"

The two gentlemen greeted each other with a silent bow, took their places and commenced an insignificant conversation on the rain and the fine weather, upon the object of their travels, and other common matters. The first speaker began by singing out pretty loud; the other answered in a still louder tone; the reply waxed louder, like the ascension of the gamut, and so the rejoinder, always *crescendo*.

I have seen in the course of my sea-voyage, two unfortunate youngsters, guilty of some pretty larceny, on whom their superior inflicted a novel punishment. They had been condemned to whip each other reciprocally, first one striking and then the other, a blow with the cat-o'-nines. The one who began, struck only a light blow; this comrade felt it however, and struck his turn, still feebly, but with a little more force. The third lick was laid on without hesitation, the forth with a spirit of vengeance, the fifth with fury, and the two little unfortunate devils ended by beating one another as hard as they could lay it on, crying as loud as they could bellow.

So did our travellers: at each reply the voice increasing its tone, they began, at last to yell with open mouths, and would have used speaking trumpets could they have had them at their command.

One of them at last said:—

"Sir, were you deaf born or by accident?"

"What do you call deaf? Deaf yourself, and with a will!"

"Ah! good heavens! you are so very deaf that our conversation will destroy my voice for six weeks at least."

"Poor man, you believe that all the world is afflicted with your infirmity."

"Ah, Sir! I pity you sincerely; but do not insult me by trying to throw a burden on me, of which I cannot relieve you."

The boy perceived that the conversation was about taking a serious turn. He spoke some words in a low voice which both the deaf gentlemen heard wonderfully well—and which let them into the secret. They had the good sense

to laugh at the joke—but some difficulty, during the remainder of the dinner, to descend to an ordinary diapason, after the vocal efforts they had made.

**Norfolk, August 27.**—We fed by the Richmond boat last evening, that one of the visitors at the White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier, drew a pistol at table, and shot another visitor dead on the spot. The man who was killed was named Watkins; but the name of the murderer was unknown to our informant.—*Beacon*.

**Conservatism.**—The scum and froth of democracy—thrown off in the process of purification—it very appropriately seeks that common sink of political corruption, the whig party.  
*Fall River Patriot.*

#### Administrators' Sale.

PURSUANT to license obtained from the Court of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Vendue on Saturday the twentieth day of October next at ten o'clock A. M., all the real Estate whereof Samuel Dunham late of Woodstock in said County died seized, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased.

Said Estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, comprising one hundred acres, with a good house two barns, suitable and convenient out-houses, and about one thousand rods of stone wall thereon. Also ten acres adjoining, formerly a part of David Andrews' farm—Also a farm in the North part of Paris; now occupied by Widow Hill, containing about one hundred acres with a small house and Barn thereon. Also two Pews in the North Paris Meeting-house. Said sale will be on the homestead farm in Woodstock, and terms then be made known. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm will find it for their interest to attend. The sale will be made clear of the incumbrance of the widows dower.

ANTEPAST DURELL.  
Woodstock, Sept. 1st, 1838. 3w5

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss: TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the inn of O. S. Coffin in Waterford, on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, All the right that Sumner Stone of Waterford has in redeem an unincorporated tract of Land in the County of Oxford, called the Fryeburg Academy, Grant, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a Maple tree standing on the North West corner of Albany, thence South 20 degrees East on said Albany west Line 518 rods to stake and stones, thence South 20 degrees West 338 rods, thence North 20 degrees West 518 rods to stake and stones, thence North 70 degrees East 338 rods to first mentioned bounds, containing by estimation 1084 acres be the same more or less. It being the same property that was appraised by John Barker, Eben Rice, and Levi Brown, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1837, to William C. Whitney, Esq; For a more full description of said property reference is to be had to the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 52, page 408.

JONATHAN A. RUSSELL, Deft. S. H.  
Waterford, Sept. 14th 1838. 3w4

#### Stray Horse.

STRAYED for stolen from the pasture of the subscriber on the thirteenth inst. a dark red Mare with red mane and tail, with a white spot on her left fore leg, supposed to have been caused by the kick of a horse. She is supposed to be about 15 years old. Whoever will return said horse or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded.

JOHN PERKY.  
Norway, Sept. 15, 1838. 3w4

#### LAST CALL!

THE subscribers order more would respectfully request all persons indebted to them by note or account to make payment immediately, to wit: before the tenth of October next, of their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection, unless special arrangements are made to the contrary.

ALFRED ANDREWS.  
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.  
Paris, Sept. 16, 1838. 5

#### GUARDIAN'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, or Private sale, by license of the Court of Probate, on Monday, the 18th day of October, next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the dwelling house of Job Packard, in said Buckfield, a certain piece of land, lying in said Buckfield, adjoining the land of said Job and Jonathan Packard, late of said Buckfield, deceased, died seized and possessed, and now the estate of his minor heirs, for whose benefit it is to be sold. Also the said minors' interest in the Real Estate of which Michael Knight, late of Falmouth, in the County of Cumberland, deceased, died seized and possessed; it being four sixths parts of one fourth part of the same.

SAM'L F. BROWN, Guardian.  
Buckfield, Sept. 15, 1838. 3w5

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN PURKIS,  
late of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to her.

HARTFORD, August 28, 1838. 3w3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

RICHARD F. POTTER,  
late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to her.

LEVI BROWN.  
Waterford, August 28, 1838. 3w3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

EPHRAIM BARROWS,  
late of Norway, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to him.

HENRY RUST.  
Norway, August 28th, 1838. 3w3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

SAMUEL ROBBINS,  
late of Sumner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to her.

LUCINDA ROBBINS.  
Sumner, August 28, 1838. 3w3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

CYRUS LORD,  
late of Norway, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to her.

HARRIOT LORD.  
Norway, Aug. 28, 1838. 3w3

#### JOB WORK.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



From the Delaware Gazette.  
COURTSHIP ON A FRAGMENT OF THE WRECK  
OF THE PULASKI.

Many interesting as well as painful incidents connected with that awful disaster, were related to us by those who have seen and conversed with persons saved from that wreck. Amongst others the following is told of a Mr Ridge, from New Orleans, and a Miss Onslow, from one of the Southern States, two of the unfortunate who were picked up on the fifth day about fifty miles from land. It is stated of the gentleman, that he had been sitting on the deck alone, for half an hour previous to the accident. Another gentleman who was walking near him at the time of the explosion was thrown overboard, and himself was precipitated nearly over the side of the boat and stunned. He recovered immediately, as he supposed, when he heard some one remark, "get out the boats—she is sinking." He was not acquainted with a solitary individual on the boat. Under such

circumstances, it is as natural to suppose he would feel quite as much concern for himself as for any one else. He was consequently among the foremost of those who sought the small boat for safety, and was about to step into it, when he discovered a young lady, whom he recognized as one whose appearance had sundry times during the passage arrested his attention. Her protector was the gentleman who was walking on deck and below overboard.—He sprang towards her, to take her into the small boat, but in the crowd and confusion he lost sight of her, and he supposed she was with some other friend. During his fruitless search the small boat shivered off. The wreck was fast sinking. The night rang with the prayers of the drowning. He turned away in despair, and tumbled over a coil of small rope. Hope like the expiring spark brightened again. He caught up the rope—lashed together a couple of settees—threw them upon a piece of an old sail—and a small empty cask, and thus equipped, launched upon the element. It was all the work of a moment. He believed death inevitable, and that effort was the last grasp at life. His vessel bore him up much better than he expected, and he was consoling himself with his escape such as it was, while others were perishing all around him, when he discovered a female struggling for life almost within his grasp. He left his ark—swam but twice his length—seized his object and returned safely to his craft again, which proved sufficient to sustain them both, but with their heads and shoulders only above water. The female was the young lady for whom Le had lost a passage.

in the small boat. She lanced their boat with a single shot, and said, "You will be unable to support both, and said, 'So, if you will have to let me go to save yourself.'"

He replied, "We live or we die together." So, after, they drifted upon a piece of the wreck, probably a part of the same floor or partition, and tumbled down, and were killed by the explosion. This with the aid of the suttees, fastened beneath it, proved sufficient to keep them out of water. And at this time one of the small boats came towards them, but already heavily loaded. He implored them to take in the young lady. But she said, no, she could not die—he had saved his life, and she could not leave him. They were fairly at sea, without the least morsel to eat or drink, in a scorching climate—the young lady in her night clothes, and herself with nothing upon him but his shirt and a thin pair of pantaloons, already much torn. Of the boat which bore them all in quiet and safety but a half hour before, nothing was to be seen but scattered pieces of the wreck. The small boats were on their way towards the shore—their craft being light, and lightly loaded, drifted fast away from a scene indescribably heart-rending, and which is still shudders to think of.

At daylight nothing was visible to their eyes but the heavens and a waste of waters. In the course of the day they came in sight of land, and for a time were content of reaching it; but during the succeeding night the wind changed, and soon after daylight next morning vanished again, and with it all their lively hopes of escaping from their dreadful dilemma. On the third day a sail hove in sight—but she was entirely beyond halving distance. When she they were sadly burned by the sun—starved and exhausted, though still in possession of their faculties, and able to move and talk. In their pain and suffering was not without its pleasure and enjoyment. The romantic part of the story of their expedition is yet to come, but there's no telling how much longer they would have subsisted on the same food that seems to have aided at least in sustaining them so long as such an incredible length of time.

The intrepidity he displayed ; the risk run—the danger he incurred, and above all magnanimity he evinced in saving her strangers as they were to each other, at eminent hazard of his own, elicited with her once, the warmest and strongest feelings of gratitude towards him, and before the tortures of hunger and thirst commenced, kindled a passion which burst nowhere else, as it burst in woman's bosom. On the other hand, a good sense, her fortitude and presence of mind at the most perilous moment, and particularly her readiness to meet and share with him a fate which awaited them, excited on his part an attachment which was neither to be disguised nor deferred. And there, upon 'waters wild,' amid the terrors which surrounded, and the fate which threatened them, in presence only of an all seeing God, did they place their mutual love, and declare if their lives were spared, their destiny, which misfortune had united, should then be made as inseparable, as escape from it was now impossible.

After their rescue, he informed her that

by the misfortune which had befallen them he had lost every dollar he possessed on earth (amounting to about \$25,000,) that he was in 'poverty to his lips'—a beggar amongst strangers, without the means of paying for a single meal of victuals, and painful as was the thought of a separation to him, he offered to release her from her engagement, if it was her choice to leave him. She burst into tears at the very thought of separation, and asked him if he thought it was possible for the poverty of this world to drive them to a more desperate extremity than that which they had suffered thus together. He assured her of his willingness to endure for her the same trial again—and of the joy, more than he could express, which he felt at finding her so willing to fulfil her engagement, which it is said, is soon to be consummated. It was not till then that he was made acquainted with the fact that his lady love is heiress to an estate worth \$200,000. Who would not be shipwrecked; and henceforth, who will say 'matchless are not made in Heaven?'

From the Boston Statesman.

**Exchanges.**—The opposition have kept up the cry that we must have a national bank to regulate the exchanges; that nothing could be done to equalise them without one; they pretended, at one time, that all business must cease, that the country would be ruined, that specie payment never could be resumed, and that the earth would stop producing, or if it yielded, its products would be worth nothing, unless we had a national bank; a national bank was then great panacea for everything: it would make bankrupts rich—profligate politicians honest—cover the land with cities wherever speculators had laid them out—heal the sick, and enable the blind to see; but experience has taught the people the fallacy of all this *bank bigotry*, and now the opposition pretend that the *bank question*, has nothing to do with their movements! But we are straying wide from our purpose in commenting this paragraph which was, merely, to call the attention of our readers to the following sensible article on the subject of exchanges, which we copy from the Worcester Palladium:—

"When the banks suspended specie payment last year, the country was told by prominent men in the whig party, that they never could resume until Congress should charter a national bank. Their predictions were all false, as the resumption has shown. Many of the whigs believed, that such would be the case; but they so believed, not because they had examined the matter, but because they took their opinions second-hand from men whose interest was to induce such a bank.

Again: exchanges at that time could not be effected but at ruinous rates. These same gentlemen told the people that the exchange would go on from bad to worse until a change in the administration should bring in change in the policy of the government and the establishment of a national bank to conduct the business of exchanges. We found out by experience that a different opinion could be maintained and expressed only at considerable sacrifice. And what is the fact? Have the exchanges gone on from bad to worse? No; they have been gradually improving for twelve months until we are now told by one of the most zealous whig papers in the country, that *business is possible.*" At Boston, drafts on New York command premium. Between New York and Boston the rates are only 1-4 per cent. The same on Philadelphia 1-2 per cent. on Baltimore; Cincinnati 2-1-2; Charleston ditto; and Louis 3 to 5; New Orleans 5. We wish these gentlemen are bound to explain this matter; how it is, that without any change in the government—without any national bank—the exchanges have fallen down to the average of what they have been for the last 20 years."

They will meet us, we know, by saying the exchanges are not uniform throughout the country, and even now are ruinous on some places. True; but that is owing to the depreciation of the local currencies. Take Mississippi, for example; the bank paper has fallen from the specific standard much below the bank paper of any of the other States; consequently the exchanges on Mississippi can improve only as her banks improve. The banking system here is in a riot in Mississippi more than in any other portion of the Union; and until the currency of the State is improved, it would be as unwise to look for any essential improvement of the exchanges, as it would be to look for a crop without tilling the land."

**CITIZENS OF MAINE**—Beware of Counterfeits of **Brands' Pills**, sold by one **A. L. NORROSS**, of **Hallowell, Maine**. Said **Norross's Pills** are a filthy composition, entirely different in their effect from the genuine, and may do you more harm than good. Do not forget to give the said **A. L. NORROSS** credit of making the claimant, protest apology for **Brands' Pills** that I have ever seen, although I have examined some fifty or sixty different specimens of **Brands' Pills**, and find them all to be counterfeit. Do not let your impudence to impose upon honest merchants *spurious* issues, with a guarantee that they are genuine **Brands' Vegetable Universal Pills**, which is a fabrication. O most citizens, please have a look at this deceiving villain, and govern yourselves accordingly, who want to purchase **Brands' Genuine Vegetable Medicine**. **B. BRANDRETH, M.D.**  
No. 44. [H]allowell-street, Boston, Mass.

**NOTICE.**

A LL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a New of hand given by me to Robert Hill dated Aug 1, 1838, for \$20.00 Also one given to John Crocker, dated Aug. 8, 1838, for \$5.35; as I have received no consideration therefor and shall not pay same.

All persons indebted to me either by note or account are informed that they will find their notes and accounts at E. Emory's office in Paris who is authorized to settle the same.

SUMNER HILL

Paris, Aug. 21, 1838.

**JOE WORK,**  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS  
ESTABLISHMENT.

**NOTICE.**

**STATE OF MAINE.**

TREASURY OFFICE,  
Augusta, August 27, 1838.

**IT IS HEREBY given notice** that all the Taxes for 1838, on which, &c., held by the several Towns against the State, bearing date March 12, 1838, payable March 12, 1839, will be paid in presentation at this office. The Treasurers of the respective Towns may forward their notes by mail or private conveyance, for which express will be received in full, viz.—For the counties of York, Cumberland, and Oxford, on Portland. For the Counties of Penobscot, Waldo, and Hancock, on Bangor.

For the Counties of Kennebec, Lincoln, and Somerset, on Augusta and Hallowell.

For the County of Washington, on Calais.

Further notice is hereby given, that all notes dated and payable as above, which have not been paid by the Towns, are now paid by individuals or corporations, will be paid in the month of October next, of which notice will be given hereafter.

J. B. CAHOON, Treasurer.

All the papers printed in this State, are requested to

**NOTICE!!**

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any or all of two joint and several notes held by or in favor of David Pearce & Amasa Winslow, signed by Artemas Cushman, Jonathan Cushman and Foster Smith, dated November 21st, 1837, and payable to one in the month of October, and the other in the month of January next, for the sum of \$350.00, as we have recently no consideration therefor and shall not pay the same.

One of the above mentioned notes we think amounted to \$75.00 and the other \$55.00 and part of the same are interest, after six months.

ARTEMAS CUSHMAN,  
JONATHAN CUSHMAN,  
FOSTER SMITH.

Turner, Sept. 3, 1838. 73w 4

**NOTICE.**

**T**HIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, Polly B. Green, on my account, as she has left me without any provocation.

JOSEPH H. JENKINS.

3rd

**NOTICE.**  
COMMITTED to the subscriber on the second in-  
stanced found keeper at East Livermore, by Almon &  
Sylvanus Wyman, a black Mare with a small white spot  
in the forehead. Said beast was taken up in the en-  
closure of the said Almon and Sylvanus doing damage  
for which they demand one dollar and the unpaid charges  
for impounding the same. I have committed said  
beast to Pound as an estray, and the owner is hereby re-  
quested to pay damage and cost of sale within the law  
way.

COLUMBUS HAINES.  
Amherst N. H. Sept. 1856. 2w1.

**TAILORING BUSINESS.**  
THE subscriber having recommenced the Tailoring  
Business in Norway Village, respectfully tender  
his thanks to his former patrons, and the public gener-  
ally, for their custom hitherto, and solicits a share in  
the future.  
Garments made to order, and in the latest fashion, and  
warranted to fit  
Cutting done at short notice and on reasonable terms.  
JOSEPH D. SHAGLEY.  
Norway Village, Aug. 14, 1853.

To the Hon. Court of Commissioners to be holden at  
Paris, Oxford county, on Tuesday the nineteenth day  
of June, A. D. 1838.

**THE undersigned**, inhabitants of said county, do  
hereby solemnly represent, that the road  
now travelled from Labrador pond in Sumner to North  
Livermore Post Office is extremely hilly and circuitous  
and that there can be a better road by leaving the county  
as now travelled and passing by the village of Fairbairn  
and thence northerly to or near to the dwelling  
house of Miles Standish—thence easterly to the inter-  
sect the old road betwixt the Bridge, west of the Bridge  
(near Hudson Gammon's) and Lewis Thompson's dwelling  
house in Harford—Adams Canton, and thence northerly  
where the dwellings of Charles Fuller and Thomas  
as Threl, in said Canton, and intersecting the old road  
between the dwellings houses of Bailey Hathaway and  
John Norton in said Livermore—thence easterly to  
shall enter the same into effect, and as in duty bound  
I will ever pray, CYRUS THOMPSON Jn.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss: At a meeting of the County Commissioners began and helden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

¶ For the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners be given notice to file persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Hebron Norton in said Livermore on Wednesday the third day of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the petitioners.

to the parties and their witnesses, by causing a true copy of said petition and order thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Sumner, Canton, Hartford, and Laverne, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting true copies in three public places in said towns of Sumner, Canton, Hartford, and Laverne, and by publishing the same in the Standard Free Press of said county of Oxford, at Paris, the 1st of said publications and in each of the other towns to be made, severally, and printed at last, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, as aforesaid, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

BERNEZER P. FITZ,

**Patentee & Claimer**

PARIS HILL, MAINE.

**TO THE WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.**

**B**Y a recent Act of Congress, Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers, married previous to 1784, are entitled to a pension for five years. The subscriber tenders his assistance to those wishing to making application for the benefits of this Act.

**JOSEPH G. COLE.**

Patis, July, 1833. 43

**ENGLISH SCHOOL.**  
**THE** Norway English School will be re-opened on the 27th of August, under the instruction of W. HOBBS. Particular attention will be given the intending to teach.  
 N. B. Lectures will be given before the School to scientific gentlemen.  
 Board and tuition, Masters \$1.75, Misses \$1.50 p

REFERENCE—David Noyes, Esq. Asa Danforth, Le  
 Whitman, Esq. Uriah Solt, Esq. Stephen Emery, Esq.  
 July 24. 1856  
*Sheriff's Sale.*  
 OXFORD, 28:  
 TAKEN on Executions and will be sold at Pub  
 Auction on Monday the tenth day of Septemb

in A. at one of the clock P. M. at the Inn of Capt. Jos. Harris in Bethel, all the right in equity which Benjamin Goodenough, Jr. yeoman, of said Bethel, has to render the farm on which he now lives, situated in said Bethel. Further particulars and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN A. RUSSELL, Dep. Sh'ff.  
Bethel, August 2, 1833. 3w62

## New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (vital) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, and all the faculties and sentiments; and yet the nerves form a part of our system, their vitality action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood will be the power, and vitiated one will produce no healthy power, motion, thought, feeling or sense. The nerves, so that quantity, a volens, nunc, and every kind of crime or virtue, may be legitimately traced to a bad or corrupted state of the blood.

From an unopposed work of Dr. Brandreth.

TWENTY-FOUR FACTS.

- 1st—All animal bodies originate from a fluid.
- 2d—In the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.
- 3d—Thus life gives circulating fluid is the *BLOOD*.
- 4th—An artery is in certain about three and a half gal.
- 5th—Our bodies are made of blood.
- 6th—Through the two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.
- 7th—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, there flows all the blood in the body, passes through the heart in three minutes.
- 7th—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes.

[illegible]

17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purity the blood, and all cure MUST PASS BY.

18th.—There is no effectual mode of purifying the blood, except by the use of the Vegetable Kingdom.

19th.—This Vegetable phare must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive system.

20th.—

21st.—DR. WILLIAM MEDICINE KNOWS to preserve their health, by Dr. Brandt's Universal Vegetable Pills.

22nd.—These pills were used by their present cure, a perfecting eight years ago, by Dr. William Brandt's (grandfather to Dr. Henry Brandt, Druggist, New York City), who was the first to introduce the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once

[illegible]

**State of Maine.**  
OCTOBER, 25:  
At a meeting of the County Commissioners for said county of Oxford, held at their said county, on the third day of May, A. D. 1837, the said Commissioners Assessed a tax on Township numbered 8, in said county, for the repairs of the roads, as called within passes over a part of said township, and the same may be made safe and convenient for travellers to wit:—On the lands of the land in said township, estimated to be thirteen thousand and eight hundred and twenty acres of land exclusive of the land reserved to the public uses, a tax of four and a half cents per acre amounting in the whole to one hundred and ninety five and one half dollars and ninety Cents—Also ordered that the said tax be paid into the Treasury of said county on

And that Abner Austin, of Byron in said county, to the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road.

Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Record.

Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD, S. S.—TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,

[illegible]

Peru, June 18, 1838

— — —

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and  
held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford  
on the third Tuesday of June, A D 1838

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioner give notice of the nature by causing to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Pax and in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, three weeks successively and by selling up like copies in three public places in said Township No 2, the first of said publications and each of said Notices to be made thirty days at least, before the term of said Courts of County Court

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

**NOTICE.**  
**AIRIAL T. NOTES,**  
**Tailor & Draper,**  
**WOULD** inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicin-  
ity, that he has removed from Portland and is  
now in Kenilworth on Paris-Hill, where he intends to carry

He will also pay attention to cutting and making MILITARY COATS and PANTS.  
CUTTING done to order.  
Paris Hall, Aug. 17, 1838.

**Mortgagor's Notice.**  
 WHERE the undersigned, hereby give public notice that we have lent a mortgage of certain premises to us by RICHARD F. POTTER, late of Waterford, deceased, dated the twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord eight hundred and thirty-eight, of certain premises situated in said Waterford, for a more full description of which reference is made to a deed of Warranty from us to said Richard F. Potter, with said deed of Mortgage being recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 44, page 493. The premises consist of a piece of land situated in the Upper Village in said Waterford, and in the name that was conveyed to us by George R. Knishall.  
 The condition of said mortgage is that the said premises shall be paid to us by said mortgagor previous, for condition broken, for the purpose of foreclosing the Mortgage.  
 NATHANIEL PRIDE,  
 LEWIS W. HOGGIXON,  
 Waterford, Aug. 31, 1855.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

ON the petition of Layan Hewson Administrator of the estate of Phineas Stevens late of Rumford in said county, deceased representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of £1000 and praying for a license to sell and convey in fee simple the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges,

The Court doth give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Evening Post in Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the 29th day of September next at 11 o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted in equity.

SPURDIN EMERY, Judge.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of September in the third year of the said Majesty King George the fifth, the said WILLIAM ALBERT PIERCE, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of David Tike Tike of Newbury in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

**Ordered,**

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing copies of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford General Press at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 11th day of October next, at the hour of twelve of the day, in the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

WILLIAM ALBERT PIERCE, Executor.

3 Copy, Antislavery—Leeds Stothell, Registrar.

An Oath before Judge before John, Justice and for the County of Oxford on the twenty eighth day of August in the year of our Lord the eighteenth hundred and thirty-eight.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Governor of the said Will and Testament of Joseph H. Wilkinson late of the County of Oxford deceased, do hereby certify and lay account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered, That the said Governor give notice in all persons interested by reason of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at the Probate Court to be held in London on an old day of the month of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

SPENCER SMITH, Justice.

Copy Address—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the twenty-eighth day of August in the present year, the following petition was presented and read, to wit:—

THOMAS CLARK, surviving partner of Cyrus Clark, late of Turner in said county deceased, leaving personal estate the second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

*Ordered.*

That the said THOMAS CLARK give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the O. Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Turner in said county, on the fifth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and in said case, if they have any, what some should be allowed.

STEPHEN KIRBY, Judge.

Cyrus Clark, Stowell, Briggs.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of  
Suffolk, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year  
of our English and French Sovereigns, William the fourth and  
Philip the first, the fourth and thirty-eight—  
SOPHERIA THURGOOD, Administratrix of the estate  
of William K. Porter late of Turin in said county, deceased,  
having presented her first account of administration of the estate  
of said deceased,  
Ordered,  
That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interest-  
ed, in making a copy of this order to be published three weeks  
successively in the Official Gazette printed at Paris, the said  
copy to be signed by the said Court, and that the said Court, in each  
county, on the twentieth day of September next, at any ten of the  
clock in the forenoon, a show cause if they have any, why the  
same should not be allowed—  
STURGEON EVELLY, Judge.  
Copp, Attest—Lefebvres, Greffier.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has  
given assize Charles B. Brooks has time until he is  
forty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for  
himself, he will claim none of his earnings nor pay any  
debts of his contracting after this date  
W. E. BROOKS.

When - One 18  
 1861  
 \*49  
 NOTICE is hereby given, that unless audience  
 be had and paid to the subscribers, Treasurer of said  
 county, or his successor in said Office, and incidental  
 charges, a bond of said kind will be sold at public sale  
 to the highest bidder, and will satisfy the same, and more  
 and more charges at the Court House in said Paris, on  
 Wednesday the French day of November next at ten  
 o'clock A. M.  
 ALANSON MCELLEN, Treasurer of said  
 County of Oxford.  
 Secy.

**BY** virtue and license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford there will be sold at Public Auction at McMillan's Store in Frying-pan and County, on Thursday the twenty-seventh day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the real Estate of

**JAMES W. RIPLEY,**

late of said County, deceased, as will produce

the sum of Twenty-five thousand Dollars for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased and sundry legal charges. Said estate consists of the land, household and personal property, and a share in a steamship and store belonging to said estate situated in Fryburg Village. Also, Bonds in the Meeting House, Timber and setting lands in Richelieu's Grant, Raccoon, and Stow. Also wood land and setting land in Fryburg. Also the reversion of the widows dower.

in the above named estate, and such other  
 party as may then remain would. Executors and  
 may find it for their interest to attend the sale, at  
 time the conditions of sale will be made known.  
 ARTHUR O. RIPLEY, }  
 JUDAH DANA, } Executors.  
 JOHN A. BALKAM, }  
 Fryeburg, Aug. 20, 1838. }  
 3w1

**T**HIS Fall Term of this institution will commence on Monday the 18th day of September, under the tuition of Mr. OZIAS MANNING, who will receive the aid of well qualified teachers if necessary. Those young persons, wishing for improvement in the sciences, are invited to try the benefits of the institution. Board and tuition will be furnished at moderate prices. Books and Stationery can be purchased, on reasonable terms, at the

institution. The institution has recently received a quantity of valuable chemical, electrical and astronomical apparatus. Also, a variety of specimens of minerals. There will be lectures given, during the term, on different branches of study, by the instructor. Occasional lectures may be expected from different distinguished individuals, on education. Particular instruction will be given to qualify teachers for our primary schools.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

Aug. 25, 1838.